

bankers; and that if they do so, they will not be heard in the event of their making any complaint concerning the transaction.

SELECTIONS

Referring to the account published in the Delhi Gazette of a criminal assault committed by one of the Hindoo servants of a railway upon a female travelling by the train, and his

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

repetition of the charge, that "if this is the case, offences of this description will be on the increase; and if

PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

the mere assertion that the woman who complains was formerly a sweetheart of theirs, is sufficient to get them off, it will render them still more inclined to feel sure that very

CENTRAL PROVINCES,

few respectable women will travel by the Indian railways."

Received from the 21st to the 27th of May, 1859.

The *Mysore Gazette*, of the 10th of May, alludes to the report of the *Gwalior Gazette*, of the 9th of May, opens with the usual proceedings of the Gwalior Durbar, and the orders of the Maharajah concerning the prevalence of a certain great evil in the city, endangering the lives and morals of young men and children. The Maharajah pointed out that such acts are illegal, and directed that the police should be on the alert, and reports be made accordingly.

The *Rohilkhand Ukhbar*, of the 15th of May, after republishing the article on the Civil service from the *Hindoo Patriot*, mentions that "the Government has been informed that infanticide, and the sale of human beings as slaves, are still carried on to a great extent at Dhoulpoor, and that orders have been passed to all the different agents directing them to report as to what districts these evils are still confined; and what arrangements have been made to suppress them."

Allusion is made to the landing of some four hundred Chinese women in Calcutta. The writer thinks this strange, as no Chinese woman has left China for any foreign country.

It is noticed that the Governor-General has directed that no officer is to place money in the hands of Hindoostanee

bankers ; and that if they do so, they will not be heard in the event of their making any complaint concerning the transaction.

Referring to the account published in the *Delhi Gazette* of a criminal assault committed by one of the European servants of the railway upon a female travelling by the train, and his acquittal of the charge, the editor says, that "if this is the result, offences of this description will be on the increase; and if the mere assertion that the woman who complains was formerly a sweetheart of theirs, is sufficient to get them off, it will render them still more emboldened, and we feel sure that very few respectable women will travel by the Indian railways."

The *Muir Gazette*, of the 16th of May, alludes to the report to the effect that the King of Bokhara had murdered his rebel son. The writer says :—"Although the public may think of this as they please, the oppressed and injured may sleep in peace; because it is well known that parents have no wish to destroy their children; but if from the first the children become antagonistic and show fight, shedding blood frequently, they may expect to be put out of the way."

The *Karnama Hind*, of the 17th of May, publishes Lucknow news, which is chiefly in praise of the good Government of Mr. Davies, Chief Commissioner of Lucknow. The writer declares that after twelve years the ill fate of the city has changed, and the people have now got an officer who looks to the ease and comfort of all, and whose sense of justice has dispelled all insubordination and rebellious feelings. The writer goes on to narrate how this officer has been visiting neighbouring villages, where he passed orders that all tanks should be cleaned, wells dug, &c.; and those agriculturists who had no money were supplied with means to assist them. In lands unsuitable to cultivation of grain, &c., he ordered trees to be planted; and everything he did was for the purpose of improving the condition of the people; &c., &c. The writer goes on to say

that on the return of the Chief Commissioner to Lucknow for the hot season, " behold, a Durbar where each Durbar was received with the respect and consideration due to his rank;" &c. &c.; after which the writer alludes to some mysterious business in the " Engineer Department," which he declares he knew of before, but did not mention for fear of injuring anybody. " But," he adds, " the time is now near for the mystery to be unfolded, and we feel sure that the investigation will be fairly made. It is clear that although Hindoostanees may work well, and carry on their works with the greatest ease, it is impossible that their work can be compared to that of European gentlemen, nor can it be thought the better of the two; nor will any European officer look to their labour and give them praise for it. It is the established custom that so long as European engineer officers do not certify to the correctness of an overseer's work, the controlling powers will not think much of nor place any reliance upon it. What though the Hindoostanees are clever and deserve great praise for their work, they are never allowed to be better than English engineers, except indeed with those who are just in their dealings, and who look to and acknowledge their merits;" &c., &c. The writer goes on to state that the Chief Commissioner has ordered that those citizens who were in affluent circumstances during the ex-King of Oudh's time, who do not receive Government pensions, as well as those respectable women who are widows, shall receive from Rs. 2 to Rs. 15 per mensem, to keep them from actual starvation. It is further said, that in accordance with the orders of the Chief Commissioner, the city magistrate has made the arrangements to check the high prices of the grain-dealers, and to prevent them from taking brokerage from the purchasers of grain; " but," he adds, " these people are difficult to check in their activity and boldness. In every way they give trouble and annoyance to the citizens. Some days ago, the Tehseeldar of Lucknow gave orders to the beoparses of the market concerning the hours during which grain should be sold to the people of the city;" &c., &c. The writer con-

clashes by giving an instance where short weight was served out, and the offender summoned; &c. &c.

The *Sholatore*, of the 18th of May, in noticing that the Civil service has been thrown open to natives of Hindoostan, remarks that the difficulty attending the examinations still remains; and he thinks that if the examinations were held in some large city of Hindoostan, and the candidate, after passing, receive his appointment, it would only be an act of justice; and the promise of the Queen will be thus acted on, as it will be the means of encouraging the natives to acquire knowledge; &c., &c.

The *Nusseem Jounpoor* of the 18th of May, and the *Julwatore* of the 19th, do not call for special notice.

The *Ukmal-ool Ukhbar*, of the 19th of May, quotes an English paper to the effect that the Government derives the greatest amount of income from the stamp tax; and that as the taxes have been increased, so the income is expended. "This income may be termed the price of justice; but justice does not demand the increase of such taxes. In the Hindoostanee rule so much taxing is not allowed, and therefore the people under Hindoostan government are happy. In the territories under British government, the people enjoy great freedom, and their lives and property are safe in comparison to what they are in Native States; but people are not happy at heart, because they are loaded with taxes; and the poor are not exempt from complaint, as they cannot obtain redress; because those who are wealthy always contrive to come off victorious, and the poor cannot find the means to put their cases into Court when they are oppressed, which causes much sorrow and discontent. It is well known that in Native States the better classes are made to pay money, which is right, because they effect much evil by the possession of riches; but still, even then, such acts are few in Native States, whereas under British rule there is no limit to them. The people in Native States have no stamp tax to pay; all agreed

ments, &c., are written on plain paper, and there is no fear of fraud being practised; for as in British territory stamp paper is relied on, so in Native States plain paper is similarly respected. The fact of the matter is, that when a false case is detected in Native States, severe punishment awaits the perpetrators, who are then afraid to offend; but with the British Government, such crimes know no bounds, because there is no very great penalty attached to them; and the principal reason why the expenses are so heavy is, that there are so many Judges, and so many department to keep up. If the Government would reduce this expenditure, and remove these flaws, the people it rules over would be far happier."

The *Kaleid Ummid* of the 15th of May does not require special notice.

The *Zea-ool Ukhbar*, of the 20th of May, alludes to the article in the *Times* newspaper upon British policy in regard to Afghanistan. It is argued that if the Russians take that country, they can, after establishing themselves, come into Hindoostan; and should the British keep on friendly terms with Afghanistan, the arrangements for the protection of their frontier will always be good, as if an enemy came, he would have to encounter the Affghans first. "It is necessary, therefore, for both the Governments to be united; for victory or defeat is in the hands of God."

Under the heading "Nagpoor," it is said that there is a great scarcity of water; "wells and tanks have dried up, and drinking-water is sold to the wealthy at twelve annas a bottle. As for the poor, God is their protector: one bottle of water will not satisfy thirst."

Referring to a case of female infanticide at Jubbulpoor, and the acknowledgment made by the mother that she was of the Thakoor caste, who do not permit their female children to live, the editor remarks that "the Government is well aware that this evil practice has prevailed from time immemo-

nal, and it generally looks into the evils of it, and takes opinions on the point; but at the same time Government does not act up to what it hears. We have already published an article on infanticide, but Government took no notice of it; if notice had been taken, something would have been done to prevent the crime." The editor publishes a repetition of the article alluded to; and is of opinion that the punishment of death or transportation is not sufficient to check this crime; but that if, in addition, the confiscation of the offender's property, whether transferable or not, and in the case of a person of rank, the deprivation of all rank and dignity, were the penalties, it would, he thinks, put a stop to the crime.

The *Dubduba Sekundree*, of the 15th of May, offers some comments upon the article in the *Som Prokash*, which paper advocated the abolition of the appointment of Viceroy of India. The writer says he cannot understand the grounds of argument; and that, instead of abolishing the high office referred to, he would recommend that a Prince of the blood royal be sent to India to fill it. He thinks if the youngest son of the Queen were made Governor-General of India, it would be well.

The *Nujm-ool Ukhbar*, of the 19th of May, under the heading "Cleanliness," publishes a long article condemnatory of the present sanitary arrangements in Hindoostan. He says that although canals, &c., are made, the usual complaints of sickness are rife, which old residents say was not formerly the case; and he attributes this to the want of proper drainage in the cities. The writer says that the workmen of the Sanitary Department neglect to properly cleanse remote places, while they make a great show of work in places which the authorities are likely to visit; the public roads are, in fact, kept clean; while in more remote places drains are closed, and filthy stagnant water is not allowed to run off. The writer says that no one knows the true condition of native dwellings so well as those who occupy them; that the build-

ings are large, with small enclosures, and that foul water very soon impregnates the air with impurities, which spread disease all around; and gradually other cities are influenced by it. Another cause is said to be the open drains or water-courses on either side of roads, in which impure water lies stagnant and breeds infection in cities, where the population is already too densely crowded. Again, the sweepers have a habit of cleaning a drain and heaping up the filth from it on the road near it; so that these open drains are productive of much injury to the city people. The writer thinks that the sanitary arrangements in Delhi are good. He is further of opinion that the sale of liquor is becoming a great evil; as "the middle classes in the hot weather drink, and go about vomiting, which creates impure air." But independent of these causes of sickness, the writer says that the clearing away of forest trees has a great deal to do with the unhealthiness of certain localities; and instances the fact that a place near the hills, which was famous for its salubrious air forty years ago, is now quite the reverse, and as insalubrious as any place in close proximity to a city. "God created trees to arrest the progress of impure air, but now there is no prevention, and disease is daily on the increase. Although canals exist, famine is not averted; the scarcity of trees is one of the causes of famine, and unless something is done to prevent the cutting down of trees, we are sure that something worse will result. Forests have been cut and cleared to provide fuel for the railway; the price of wood has increased; also the hire of labourers; and the inhabitants of the country are so helpless that they lay the axe upon their own trees planted in their own gardens, and whole plantations are being destroyed. It would be far better to use coal on the railway." The writer goes on to say that by the arrangements of Government, agriculture, or cultivation, has been increased. Thousands of acres of cleared land have been added to the revenue; but though the revenue is increased, the evil effects are seen in a scarcity of rain; and the want of feed-grain

has much distressed the people: added to which, the general value of money has become less. The writer concludes by stating that "the Government ought to pay more attention to the cultivation of trees, and that arrangements should be made so as to ensure a large supply to the country; otherwise there is no knowing what the results may be."

The *Moofeed-ool Anam*, of the 20th of May, remarks that the Governor-General having become aware of the irregularities prevailing in the Railway Department, will certainly make other arrangements.

The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette* of the 22nd of May does not require special notice.

The *Oudh Ukhbar*, of the 18th of May, alludes to the "Rajpootana Social Science Congress Meeting," and quotes the resolutions passed at that meeting. The first was, that "as God has given to the Chiefs of India power over a certain number of people, it is necessary that they should possess the ambition to rule; and being Chiefs, in order that the people they rule should live in peace and ease, it is necessary that they should acquire the art of learning to ride, swim, fence, the use of arms;" &c., &c. "Secondly, that the sons of respectable Chiefs whose age is from seven to fifteen years, be kept in their homes and remain at their studies until they attain the age of puberty; their learning to consist of English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Oordoo, Hindoe, and all that is taught in schools; proper hours to be set aside for the purpose of prosecuting their studies;" &c. &c.

A complaint is made to the effect that owing to the establishment of liquor shops (or stores) in the city of Gonda, the people are greatly distressed, and there is much fear of some disease breaking out.

The prevalence of cock-fighting outside the city of Moradabad is complained of. The writer says that cock and quail

fighting was formerly prevalent inside the city, but the magistrate put a stop to it; and the consequence is that it is much indulged in outside, and the police take no notice of it. The writer adds, that gambling to a considerable extent is carried on in this way.

The *Mujma-ool Bharain* of the 20th of May, and the *Punjabee Ukhbar* of the 21st, do not require special notice.

The *Malwa Ukhbar*, of the 19th of May, alludes to some very valuable jewels said to have been provided by a jewelry firm in Calcutta for His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The writer says that none but Kings can purchase such things; "let us see whether the Prince will purchase them."

The *Educational Gazette* of the 20th of May does not require special notice.

The *Naiyar Akbar*, of the 20th of May, quotes from the *Oudh Ukhbar* that the doctor (Grant) who was charged with having struck Baboo Jugun Nath Dass has, "very properly, been dismissed from his appointment."

The *Ukhbar Alum*, of the 20th of May, publishes an article concerning the want of accommodation on the railway lines for native female travellers. The writer says, that the subject has been frequently brought forward by the native press, and that the people of Etawah addressed the Government concerning it,—the result being nil; until, lately, the Governor-General in Council has called upon the different district officers to obtain the opinions of the respectable native residents in their districts as to what ought to be done with regard to the accommodation required; &c., &c. The editor gives it as his opinion that "in the first place the carriages in which women travel should be of three kinds, as they are now for men; that they should be nicely enclosed on all sides, the venetians to be so contrived that nothing can be seen through them, which is not the case with those now in use; that the glass windows should, in addition, have a plank to be pulled up

or down by a screw at will; that the carriages should be for different grades, and screened off with cloth, so that although they may all sit in the same carriage, there will be different compartments for them. That there should be a bath-room in each carriage; and in order that there should be no inconvenience at the several stations, that the station-master's wife should be appointed to see that a room properly screened is ready for the travellers, so that that they may be able to go in and out of the carriages without being exposed to the sun; &c.; further, that in each carriage an *ayah* (native female servant) be kept, to attend upon the native ladies, and convey messages between the ladies and their husbands; and that at both large and small stations, palanquins, doolies, bearers, &c., be kept for their convenience, they paying the hire thereof when engaged." The writer goes on to say, that by the present system all classes are jumbled up together; and complaints are very properly made of respectable women being subjected to the degradation of sitting with women who do not observe privacy, and who may be doubtful characters, as such women are, according to the custom of the country, looked upon the same as men; and respectable Chiefs do not permit such women to enter their houses. The writer considers that if such arrangements were made, the results would soon show themselves in the increased number of respectable native females travelling by railway; and that it is a matter of surprise that such arrangements were not made long since. He thinks that the change is more necessary now than ever; because the common roads are not what they were, and the advantages they once possessed have all been withdrawn; that respectable women suffer much inconvenience and discomfort for the want of such arrangements; and he concludes by expressing a hope that the Government will look to this without delay.

The case of the High Court of Calcutta and Mr. William Taylor is remarked upon. The writer thinks that Mr. Taylor's

trip to England is taken on account of the trial, and compares it to the case of Munshee Ram Dyal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and the editor of the *Oudh Gazette*, in 1861, where the Government was plaintiff on the side of Ram Dyal; "which trial lasted upwards of a year;" &c., &c. The writer is of opinion that the High Court Judge had no right to be plaintiff and to inflict a fine also; that another Judge ought to have settled the case; and that Mr. Taylor was made a criminal unjustly; &c., &c.

The *Aligurh Institute Gazette* of the 21st of May, the *Ukhbar Rajpootana Social Science Congress* of the 21st, and the *Koh-i-Noor* of the 22nd, do not require special notice.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 22nd of May, publishes the following from a correspondent writing from Nasurdha, in Jeypoor:—"Thakoor Rugho Nath Singh, Chief of this place, died last year, leaving two sons, viz., Pertab Singh Jee, nine years old, and Kaim Singh Jee, eight years old. The Maharajah of Jeypoor, and all the relatives, caused Pertab Singh to be elected Chief, as it is in accordance with custom to select the eldest; but some of the people wished to make the younger one the Chief, and complained, without effect, as it was a family affair. Prince Ahmed Ali Khan was also got to intercede, but without effect; and having been refused, he was much ashamed, and told Kaim Singh that as Mundawur is connected with Tonk, where he possessed power, he would get him (Kaim Singh) made Thakoor there; but advised that in the first place an order should be sent to the people not to pay revenue, which advice was at once acted on; but the order was seized in Easurdhur; and the Prince took leave, and went to Tonk, telling his brother all that had occurred, and making him promise all aid in connection with Mundasa;" &c., &c. The writer goes on to say that it was discovered that one Jebadool-lah, an agent of the Tonk State, was mixed up in the affair, and would not send the revenue of Mundawur; and when the

Easurdhur people sent for him, he is said to have attacked them, and was killed during a fight which ensued: the case has been called for at Tonk. The writer goes on to say:—
 “Enough; these Princes have become plaintiffs in this case, are exerting all their interest, and have sent to attach (or confiscate) Mundawur, in order that people may suppose that it has been attached and joined to Tonk; and such arrangements have been made that any person proceeding from Mundawur to Easurdhur is at once seized and imprisoned on his return, so that he may not reveal the real state of things to any one;” &c., &c. The writer concludes by expressing his opinion, that, fortunately, this case is before a most just Judge, the Assistant Agent.

The *Meerut Gazette* of the 22nd of May, and the *Bhiddia Bilass* of the 8th, do not require special notice.

The *Kaleid Ummid* of the 22nd of May publishes news from Huzara, dated Abbotabad. The writer says that now-a-days, at Bajistan, on the borders of Government territory, the Osmazaies and Jhuddoons are at great enmity with each other, and that 12 or 14 people are slain every week. “It is said that the Osmazaies are secretly aided by the Ilaka Sirkar. The feud is one of long standing; but there is likely to be peace between them through the instrumentality of Fuzl Khan Jagheerdar, who is a most respectable man, and whose word with the Bajistanees is like precious balm to a wound. The Bajistanees are in the habit of seizing and carrying off people; they lately carried off a woman who was sleeping on her bed.”

The *Rohilkhund Ukhbar*, of the 22nd of May, notices daily increasing enmity among the servants of the Rampoor State; the writer declares that if this state of things continues much longer there will be a serious disturbance some day, similar to that which took place in Dhowkul Singh's time. “The

people of this place say that Mahomed Osman Khan's power is becoming very great, which is not pleasing to all the family of the State; and it is said that the Khan Sahib displays a great amount of arrogance, and considers the family far beneath him, which causes great sorrow. We also hear that this man was very harsh towards the poor people in the season of drought, so much so that some eight or ten thousand ploughs have left that part of the country; four thousand of them have found places in the district under Mr. Elliot Colvin, Superintendent of the Terai, who has received the owners very kindly, as he does all who go to him."

The *Ukhbar Benares*, of the 20th of May, referring to the Durbar which was to take place on the 24th of May at Allahabad, says that all the Chiefs will be present, and a reward of Rs. 1,000 will be bestowed on the Pundit Bas Deo Shastri; &c., &c. The editor remarks that the holding of a Durbar at such a warm season of the year must entail discomfort upon those who attend; that Durbars have always been held in the cold season. "But," he adds, "by this distinction the pain and distress will be removed; and it is clear that when a man goes into the sun's rays, he is comforted the moment he sees a tree, and when he reaches it he has gained his heart's desire."

The following vernacular newspapers have been examined in this report, viz:—

| No. | NAME OF PAPER. | WHERE PUBLISHED. | DATE. | | WHEN RECEIVED. | |
|-----|---|------------------|-------|------|----------------|------|
| | | | 1869. | | 1869. | |
| 1 | Gwalior Gazette, ... | Gwalior, ... | May | 9th | May | 21st |
| 2 | Rohilkhund Ukhbar, ... | Moradabad, ... | " | 15th | " | 21st |
| 3 | Muir Gazette, ... | Meerut, ... | " | 15th | " | 21st |
| 4 | Karnama Hind, ... | Lucknow, ... | " | 17th | " | 21st |
| 5 | Sholatore, ... | Cawnpoor, ... | " | 18th | " | 21st |
| 6 | Nusseem Jounpoor, ... | Jounpoor, ... | " | 18th | " | 21st |
| 7 | Juhatore, ... | Meerut, ... | " | 19th | " | 21st |
| 8 | Ukhil-ool Ukhbar, ... | Delhi, ... | " | 19th | " | 21st |
| 9 | Kaleid Ummed, ... | Lahore, ... | " | 15th | " | 22nd |
| 10 | Zea-ool Ukhbar, ... | Delhi, ... | " | 20th | " | 22nd |
| 11 | Dubduba Sekundree, ... | Rampoor, ... | " | 15th | " | 23rd |
| 12 | Nujm-ool Ukhbar, ... | Meerut, ... | " | 19th | " | 23rd |
| 13 | Moofeed-ool Anam, ... | Futtehgurh, ... | " | 20th | " | 23rd |
| 14 | Oordoo Delhi Gazette, ... | Agra, ... | " | 22nd | " | 23rd |
| 15 | Oudh Ukhbar, ... | Lucknow, ... | " | 18th | " | 24th |
| 16 | Mujma-ool Bharain, ... | Loodiana, ... | " | 20th | " | 24th |
| 17 | Punjabee Ukhbar, ... | Lahore, ... | " | 21st | " | 24th |
| 18 | Malwa Ukhbar, ... | Indore, ... | " | 19th | " | 25th |
| 19 | Educational Gazette, ... | Agra, ... | " | 20th | " | 25th |
| 20 | Naiyar Akbar, ... | Bijnour, ... | " | 20th | " | 25th |
| 21 | Ukhbar Alum, ... | Meerut, ... | " | 20th | " | 25th |
| 22 | Aligurh Institute Journal, ... | Aligurh, ... | " | 21st | " | 25th |
| 23 | Ukhbar Social Science Congress (new paper), ... | Jeypoor, ... | " | 21st | " | 25th |
| 24 | Koh-i-Noor, ... | Lahore, ... | " | 22nd | " | 25th |
| 25 | Lawrence Gazette, ... | Meerut, ... | " | 22nd | " | 25th |
| 26 | Meerut Gazette, ... | Ditto, ... | " | 22nd | " | 25th |
| 27 | Bhiddia Bilass, ... | Jummoo, ... | " | 8th | " | 27th |
| 28 | Kaleid Ummed, ... | Lahore, ... | " | 22nd | " | 27th |
| 29 | Rohilkhund Ukhbar, ... | Moradabad, ... | " | 22nd | " | 27th |
| 30 | Ukhbar Benares (Nagree), ... | Benares, ... | " | 20th | " | 24th |

No other Nagree paper has come to hand in time for this report.

(True translation.)

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press,

DELHI :
The 8th June, 1869.

Upper India.